WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1822. [NO. 125.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Houses & Lands

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, during the week of the Mecklenburg Superior Court, if not previously disposed of, the corner Lot, and Houses thereon, now occupied by Jonas Cohen, including the Store house now occupied by Cowan & Vail. This lot is one of the most eligible stands for business in the town of Charlotte. There are three tenements in the range of buildings, all of which are well calculated for store houses, with counting-rooms to each; and an attorney's office, stables, carriage house, &c.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, one small tract of land adjoining the town lands, containing 41½ acres; all of which is good arable land. The greater part of this tract has been cleared, and is now under cultivation.

Also, I will sell, at the same time and place, one tract of land in Rowan county, on the waters of Withero's creek, adjoining the lands of John Cowan, sen. and others, containing three hundred acres. This tract is principally wood land, of a good quality, and well timbered, except about twelve acres of excellent meadow.

Terms will be made accommodating.

Oct. 14, 1822. JAMES COWAN.

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the plantation whereon I now live, containing 200 acres, of as good upland as any in the county, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's Mill. There are on the plantation a good dwelling house, barn, and out houses; a good distillery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogsheads will be sold with the distillery; also on the farm, a good meadow, and good apple and peach orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres, within three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and smoke house; a good meadow, and apple and peach orchards. Any person wishing to purchase either of the plantations, will please apply to the subscriber, who will shew them, and give any information required.

Oct. 12, 1822.——'23 P. H. SWINK.

Land for Sale.

THE heirs at law of John Hanes, Esq. deceased, being of age, in order to make a lawful title, now offer for sale, by private contract, that valuable tract of Land where said deceased formerly lived, containing 420 acres, lying in the county of Rowan, N. C. on the northeast side of the Main Yadkin river, 12 miles west of Salem, 25 miles north of Salisbury, 10 miles below Huntsville, and 2 miles south of Clemonsville. To which is attached, a good portion of first rate river low-ground, and a good body of first rate meadow-land. The high land is of oak, hickory, and pine growth, and of good quality; with about 100 acres in a good state of cultivation, with orchaads sufficient to make 500 gallons of brandy this year. The plantation is in good repair, with a new framed dwelling-house, kitchen, and smoke-house; with a good barn, tobacco houses, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected any person wishing to purchase will see the premises..... which may be done by calling on the subscriber, living near the premises, who will at any time shew the land, and make contract for the above heirs. Any person wishing to purchase land in this part of the country, will do well to come and view the above land, as few such tracts are now for sale on the river. Terms will be accommodating.

If the above land is not sold at private sale before the *4th day of December next*, it will be sold at public sale on the premises, on that day; together with all the personal estate of said deceased. Where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known by me.

GEORGE HANES, *Administrator.*

October 7, 1822.——3wt'25

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of North-Carolina, at the instance of the United States' Bank, against Alexander Frohock and Alexander Long, sen. will be exposed to public auction, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 21st day of October next, a certain tract of *Land*, lying on the Yadkin river, supposed to contain one thousand acres, more or less, in the county of Rowan, North-Carolina. This tract of land is the tract that Alexander Frohock sold to Judge Murphey.

Due attendance will be given by me,

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*

By JAMES TURNER, *Dep. Marshal.*

Sept. 19, 1822.——6t'25

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

LIST *of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. the 1st of October, 1822.*

Paris Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Susannah Alexander 2, Doct. Archd. G. Anderson 2, Asenith Alexander, Edward L. Alexander, Wallace Alexander 2, Robert. Allen. Robert Barnhill, Allen Baldwin, Anderson Beaty, John L. Barnett, Darling Belk, Murphy Bryant, Elizabeth Beaty, Lewis Brawner 2. Capt. Isaac Campbell 2, William Cook 2, Ezariah Coburn, Margaret Currey, James Cowan, Rev. Saml. C. Caldwell, David Chambers, George Cartwright, David Cross, William Carnes. Wm. L. Davidson, Robert Davis, Andrew Dunn, Mary Dinkins, Walter Davis, David Dougherty, E. Davidson, Sarah Dinkins. Sarah E. Erwin, Frederick Ezell. John D. Graham, Genl. George Graham, Robert Glass, Ephraim A. Green, Thomas Gray, Needham Griffis, William Gerby, John C. C. Gunn, Alexander Garden, John Garrison. Sarah Haynes, John Hammonds, Elender Hudson, Nancy Hoguelen, G. W. Hueston, Eli Hamilton, John Harris, Andrew Hipp, John W. Herron, Alexander Hogan, John Hode, Jonathan Harris 2, James P. Henderson. Mrs. Barbary Johnston. James Kirk 2. Samuel F. Love, Samuel W. Lindsay. Hugh M'Kee, Samuel Moore 2, Thomas M'Neely, James M'Leary, Duncan B. M'Rae, Andrew M'Leary, James Mulcove. Peter Newland.—Jonathan Orr 2, Miss Lemira Osborne. William Price, Wm. B Porter, Robert Potts, Col. Thos. G. Polk, Charles S. Polk. William Redford, Milas I. Robinson. Edward Smith, Margery Scott, Robert Silliman, Gabriel Sibley, Holden W. Shelby, John Stillwell, John Smith, Cannon H. Shipp, Elihu L. Sherrell 2, James Spratt. Miss Milly Todd, John M. Thomas.—James Vickery 2, John Varner. Hugh Walker, Godfrey Williamson, Joseph Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, James Wallace, John Wilson, Jeremiah Wents, James White, John Williamson, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Robert Walkup 3.

3wt'25 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koons and others, supposed to belong to —— Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to —— Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to —— Rhyne, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of —— Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 7½ acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill Creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees,—not listed. JOHN COULTER,

Sheriff of Lincoln County.

September 27th, 1822. t27P

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, *vs.* Silas M. Green....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therfore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Connty Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, *Clerk H. C. C.*

Price adv. $2 6wt'29

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1822. David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, *vs.* Adam Carver, and the heirs of Martin Davenport, deceased: Petition for partition. Whereas David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, hath applied to the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county, to divide and make partition of three tracts of land, belonging to the heirs of Martin Davenport; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Davenport is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the said Thomas Davenport appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Sept. 7, 1822. J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 00. 6wt'27

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 30th of September, Archibald Gillimore, apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. He is about 19 years old, tolerably well grown. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, living in Salisbury, N. C. All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing said apprentice, as I will rigidly enforce the law against such offenders. PHILIP JACOBS.

Oct. 14, 1822.——3wt'25

Commission Business.

THE subscribers, having united themselves together as co-partners in trade, under the firm of *Wilson & Conner*, as Commission Merchants in Charleston, now respectfully tender their services to the public. They will occupy a house, at some convenient place, for the reception of *cotton* and other produce, and for the transaction of Commission Business in general. Produce of all kinds, consigned to their management, will receive the utmost care and attention; and orders for the purchase of goods, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

In tendering their services to the public, the subscribers feel a confidence that, so far as personal industry, a strict attention to business, and a regard for the interest of those who entrust their business to their management, is necessary for ensuring public confidence, they flatter themselves they will not be without their claims upon the patronage of the public.

Farther than this they will not say, but are willing to rely upon their future conduct for further encouragement and support.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

The subscribers have also established a Dry Good and Grocery concern in Cheraw, S. C. where they will, in a few days, receive from Philadelphia 108 packages of fresh and seasonable goods, comprising a general assortment of fancy and staple articles. At the same time, they will receive from Charleston a general assortment of Groceries, liquors, crockery-ware, &c.; of which they will constantly keep a good stock, and sell at the lowest prices.

To country merchants, planters, and others, sending produce by the way of Cheraw to Charleston, or receiving goods through that channel, we would further state that every attention will be paid by our houses in Charleston and Cheraw to the shipment and management of produce or goods passing from the one place to the other, and to the disposition of the same after received, according to the instructions of the owner. WILLIAM J. WILSON,

HENRY W. M. CONNER.

Oct. 18, 1822. 3wt26

Pocket Book Lost.

I LOST a red morocco Pocket Book, between my house, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and Salisbury, or in Salisbury, on the 11th inst. It contained a note of hand on Gustavus Boswell, jr. for $80; one on Edward Boswell, for $25; and one on Wm. Taggart, for upwards of $6; and a mortgage from Edward Boswell to myself, dated in March last, and $14 40 cents cash, and some papers not recollected. I will satisfy any person who finds, and will either leave it with Sheriff Jones in Salisbury, or deliver it to me.

GUSTAVUS BOSWELL, Sen.

Oct. 12, 1822. 3wt'25

Application will be made

TO the next General Assembly for a law to lay off a new County in that part of Rowan commonly denominated *The Forks*. Should this be refused, application will then be made for the establishment of separate Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Rowan—one in the Forks of the Yadkin, and another on the Lexington side of the River.—*Oct.* 14, 1822. '23

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Blind Horses.....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.

Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt'26

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1822: Joseph Davis *vs.* John Caldwell.....original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plantiff's demand,

Test. JOHN GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

Price adv. $2——6wt'26

Valuable Stock of Goods.

FOR Sale, the stock of goods formerly belonging to the firm of Cowan & Vail, of Charlotte, N. C. consisting of a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods. Any person wishing to purchase, can call and examine for themselves, on or before the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time I will attend in Charlotte for the purpose of disposing of the same. JAMES COWAN,

4wt'26 *Surviving Partner.*

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a *dancing school*, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River. *Sept.* 18, 1822. '20

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms. SAMUEL FRALY,

ALEX'R. FRALY.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt'53

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the scite of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
18wt'29 C. S. WOODS.

The sale of the above property is postponed to the 28th day of November, it being the last Thursday in the month—the sale to continue from day to day, until closed. *Oct.* 14.

By the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

5wt'25

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.

Concord, July 29, 1822.—tf '13

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Desultory.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Gen. La Fayette, to Col. Marinus Willett, an officer in the Revolutionary army, now residing in this city.

[*N. York Sentinel.*

PARIS, JULY 15, 1822.

My Dear Sir—I avail myself of a good opportunity to remind you of your old friend and fellow soldier, in whose heart, no time or distance can abate the patriotic remembrances and personal affection of our revolutionary times. We remain but too few survivors of that glorious epoch, in which the fate of two hemispheres has been decided. It is an additional monitor to think more of the ties of brotherly friendship which united us. May it be in my power before I join our departed companions, to visit such of them as are still inhabitants of the United States, and to tell you personally, my dear Willett, how affectionately,

I am your sincere friend,

LA FAYETTE.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Absentees.—It is estimated that there are not less than one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand people of property from Great Britain and Ireland now residing in France, Italy, Germany, &c. Whole towns are peopled by them. In Paris, the Duke of Hamilton and the Earls of Stair and Fife, at an expense of 100,000*l.* per annum, lead the fashions to about 20,000 English persons of a mixed character. And in other cities and towns on the continent a proportionate number may be found. The inducements to live on the continent in preference to England is not only a finer climate, but the rate of living is so low in comparison, that persons of moderate income are enabled to live in a style unattainable in their own country. The money thus taken from England and Ireland, whilst it adds to the distresses of the people of those countries, contributes in the same degree to the prosperity of those places in which it circulates.

Graduates at the late commencements in the Colleges of New-York, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Maine:

Columbia College, city of N. Y.	22
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	77
Hamilton College, Paris, N. Y.	15
Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.	77
Vermont University, Burlington,	3
Middlebury College, Ver.	26
Dartmouth College, N. H.	44
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mas.	59
Williams College, Williamstown, Mas.	13
Brown University, Providence, R. I.	31
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine,	24
Waterville College, Maine,	3
Total number of Graduates in 1822,	398

Consumption.—It is said that Dr. Physic has lately discovered a cause of prevalent and dangerous consumption in the irritation occasioned by the elongation of the Uvula.* The remedy simply is, by cutting off a part of it.

* *Uvula*, the small conical fleshy substance hanging in the middle of the *velum pendulum palati*, over the root of the tongue. Med. Dict. Philad. ed. 1817, p. 888.

From the Albany Argus.

Two crops of Melons in one season.

A cantelope melon was this season picked from the garden of Judge Miller, of Utica, on the 29th of June. The seeds of this melon were planted in the same garden on the first of July, and have produced several ripe melons, one of which was sent to a gentleman of this city, and received by him on the 30th September.

Emigration to the East.—Last week a numerous herd of hogs from Sandusky, passed through this village on their way to join 800 more of their bristly brethren at Rochester, who are bound to the 'land of steady habits.' The editor of the Monroe Republican (a New England man) says that this is like 'carrying coals to New Castle;' and he cannot *guess* their object, unless it be that the yankeys have got a *notion* that hogs who have traversed the wilds of Ohio, and rubbed their snouts upon the banks of the Grand Canal, are more valuable than the simple, go-to-meeting hog of New-England, who has never wandered half a mile from his own sty.—*Buffalo (New-York) Patriot.*

In an English church yard, the following inscription is placed upon *Joan Kitchen's* tomb-stone:

"Here lies Joan Kitchen,—when her glass was spent,
She kicked up her heels, and away she went."

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 8.

By the arrival of the regular trading ship Maria, Capt. Fowler, we have received our files of English papers to the 5th of September.

We cannot perceive any news of a more interesting character than that lately published. Intelligence from Greece is still animating, although accounts vary as to the last great battle: it is denied that so large a force was employed on either side.

The Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns have had a meeting at Vienna, to discuss the principles which are to govern their deliberations at the Congress of Verona: Austria, Russia, France, England, and Prussia, were represented. This alliance cannot fail to have a fatal effect upon public liberty, if it be not dissolved.

In Spain there is still much commotion. The King has asked permission to visit his country seat; but the Cortes has stated, that his absence would have a fatal effect at this time.

The King of England arrived in London on the 1st of September. He had not yet filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Londonderry. Lord Bathurst is spoken of currently.

Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, died on the 25th of Aug. near Windsor. Science will long deplore his death.

A new attempt at insurrection took place at Nantes. A man cried long live Napoleon 2d, before the guard house.—Great confusion ensued; it was supposed he had accomplices, and several were arrested.—*Nat. Adv.*

FOUR DAYS LATER.

By the arrival, last evening, of the fast sailing ship Euphrates, Capt. Stoddard, in 26 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers; the former to the 9th, and the latter to the 11th Sept. inclusive. The Euphrates has made her passage out and home in sixty days.

Letters, dated Aug. 26, received in London from Vienna, state, that an urgent demand had been made by the King of Spain to the Courts of Russia and Austria for assistance, which they declined. It was also said that a formal representation to the same effect was to be laid before the Congress, when assembled.

Notwithstanding the appointment of Greek Hospodars to Wallachia and Moldavia, the Janisaries, on the 10th of August, set fire to Jassy, burnt 20,000 houses, and pillaged the inhabitants, in a moment of unsuspecting confidence.

News at Vienna, to the 24th of August, state, that a bloody battle has been fought between the Greeks and Turks, each having collected their scattering forces. The battle was a drawn one.

Madrid accounts, to the 27th of August, state, that the Duke del Infantado, Marquis of Las Amaribles and Centa, have been banished. The garrison had been reduced to 80 men, and the military duty was principally done by the national guards.

The trial of the conspirators of La Rochelle had terminated. Four of the conspirators were condemned to death, and three to five years imprisonment.

London papers to the 9th say, that the spirit of lawless depredation still exists in some baronies of the proclaimed districts of Ireland. The harvest stock of the Rev. Mr. Creagh, of the county of Cork, was set on fire and totally consumed, as a punishment for having collected tithes. The practice of sending threatening notices had been renewed.

THE LATEST.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 13.

The packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday morning in 26 days from Liverpool, bringing the regular advices to the 14th ultimo.

The London Courier of the evening of the 14th ult. asserts that the new arrangements for the cabinet are completed, and that Mr. Canning has *accepted the seals of the Foreign Office.*

There had been no new arrivals at Liverpool from the United States.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, the week preceding the 14th ult. consisted of 1362 bales Upland, 6 to 7 3-4d; 2890 Orleans and Mobile 6 to 10 1-2d; 419 Tennessee, 3 3-4 to 7 1-2 and 333 Sea Islands, 6 1-4 to 13 1-4d. by auction and by private sale, about 400 bales Sea Island; 2833 Uplands, 6 1-8 to 7 7-8; 328 Orleans, 7 1-2 to 9 3-4; and 193 Tennessee, at 5 1-2 to 6 5-8.

There are further reports, not only confirmatory of former accounts, but of subsequent successes of the Greeks.

The Turkish government, it is said, has communicated to the British Ambassador, that if Russia has any new negotiations to make, she may send a new Ambassador, provided he did not come in a ship of war—as the batteries had positive orders to forbid the entrance of any armed ship. Some differences are mentioned between the Porte and the French Ambassador, who had threatened to leave Constantinople.

It was reported at Frankfort, Sept. 9, that part of the Austrian troops in Italy, have marched through France, [towards Spain,] "to relieve the Sanitary Cordon. This report caused a fall in stocks at Brussels."

Another report was in circulation at Brussels, that on the 26th of August, no hopes were entertained at Madrid, of saving the life of the Queen of Spain.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 5.

Several persons lately arrived from Vera Cruz report that universal discontent prevailed; that general Victoria and other chiefs had raised the standard of liberty; that large numbers of men had joined them, and that their force was daily increasing—*in a word, that the reign of Iturbide could not last long.* The new order prohibiting the exportation of specie, and the duties exacted both at the castle of Ulloa and at the Custom house in Vera Cruz, discouraged foreign vessels from coming to that port.

From the Texas and Mexico.

We have received the Arkansas Gazettes of the 13th and 20th of August, which furnish a gloomy account of the situation of the late emigrants to the province of Texas. Several intelligent gentlemen had returned to Arkansas from Mr. Austin's settlement at the mouth of the Colorado, and from an extensive exploring tour through the principal parts of the province. They contradict the report of Mr. Austin's death, and state that his brother at the settlement, had received a letter from him, dated at Mexico, informing that it was next to certain that his title to the lands he claimed will not be confirmed by the imperial government; or if it was, it would be in such a way as in all probability it would be rejected. One of the conditions would be, that he should settle 300 families, within certain limits, in a stipulated time, and they *must all be Catholics.* None but Catholics are permitted to settle in the province; they must reside in villages, each of which must be under a local commandant, appointed by the imperial government, and each village to support one or more Catholic priests. Every inhabitant must swear that he is a catholic, that he will support and defend that religion, and take the oath of allegiance to the imperial government.

Slavery is prohibited throughout Mexico and its dependencies. The whole Mexican country is represented by these gentlemen as in a very unsettled state.—The rich Spaniards were fast leaving the country. Several had arrived at Nachitoches on their way to New-Orleans.—They had sold off their property in Mexico on account of the troublesome times, and purchased about a 1000 mules, which they intended to dispose of in Louisiana. Most of the mules were laden with packs, and it was believed the gentlemen had with them a large amount of specie and bullion.

We hope the foregoing recital of the severe distresses, to which the emigrants to the Colorado settlement are reduced, will be sufficient to prevent in future any of our citizens from embarking in such wild schemes.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

CHARLESTON, OCT. 9.

We have Havana papers to the 26th ult. from our attentive correspondent, by the schr. *Eliza & Polly.*

The Gazette of Havana, of the 27th, contains an essay, deprecating the piracies which are so openly carried on and tolerated in that Island; and expressing the belief, if means are not speedily adopted by that government to arrest them, that their trade will be annihilated, and their produce rot upon their hands.

From the same paper, it appears that a very considerable degree of excitement exists at the present moment, between the *American* Spaniards and the natives of old Spain, residents of the Island of Cuba.—Several personal combats had taken place between the parties, originating in these adverse feelings; and more serious consequences were apprehended by many.—*Courier.*

FROM PENSACOLA.

The latest accounts of the fever at this place are truly appalling. The U. States schr. Amelia, Capt. Baker, arrived at N. Orleans from St. Marks, East Florida, and informs that death and desertion had nearly depopulated Pensacola! A list of deaths at that place and Barancas, from the 15th of August to the 11th September, has been furnished, containing *eighty-four* names, and it was supposed that there had been about *forty* others, whose names could not be ascertained.

Later accounts from New Orleans represent the ravages of the yellow fever to be increasing. The following report of the board of health was made on the 16th of Sept.

"The Board of health regret that it has become their painful duty to state to their fellow-citizens, that the number of cases of yellow fever reported within the last three days have increased. The cases as yet, without exception, as far as they have been reported to the Board, are confined to strangers unacclimated. They would, therefore, again advise all strangers to leave the city, until the fever subsides.

H. K. GORDON,
"Secretary of the Board of Health."

A letter, dated Sept. 29, from a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore, states that there never had been more sickness in that state than during the present fall. In that small town there have been three buried in one day. Forty or fifty were then lying sick. The inhabitants on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers have the yellow fever to an alarming degree. The report was, that there was more than three hundred cases of yellow fever in the neighborhood of Marietta; they are dying fast; numbers are removing from the water courses to the highlands. The crops were abundant, but the squirrels had been very destructive to the corn.

The inhabitants had associated for the purpose of destroying the squirrels. On the first of September they formed themselves into two parties, and, on counting, *nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty scalps* were produced, besides about 500 which were not taken into the account.

THE LATE STORM.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, S. C. dated Sept. 30.

Our town looks desolate indeed; the wind seems to have spent its greatest fury here. The Bank is nearly unroofed, part gone, and scarce any house in town without much damage. The neighboring plantations have all lost their crops, barns and many negroes. Huggins has lost 34 negroes, Fords, Pinckney, Alstons, almost every planter has lost negroes.—But North Inlet has been most grieviously visited. Mr. Withers' family, Dr. Myers' family, old Mrs. Botsford, and many that you do not know, all swept away. Mr. Withers was picked up alive on Dubourdies shore, and is able to tell the melancholy tale of his sufferings. He states that his house tumbled to pieces like an egg-shell, and he knew nothing more until he found himself floating and holding on upon a piece of lumber—he saw a negro at the other end of it, and spoke to him, when his little boy Mac Queen, hearing his voice, cried out, Father, I am here—hold on father, and trust in God; he will take us to shore. Mr. W. asked him if he could hold on; he replied, oh yes, I am strong as ever. At that instant, a raft of timber was dashed against them, and the child was seen no more. Immediately after, the negro said, thank God I touch bottom. Lieut. Levy, of the navy, was on the shore and heard their cries; he plunged in and manfully rescued them. Mr. W. does not know whether his family were crushed to death, or drowned—he thinks, from the length of time he was upon the water, he must have gone out to sea, and been brought back by the flood tide. The body of Mrs. Myers was found on Waccamaw beach—poor Withers Shackelford has gone with her. At the south end of the Island, several houses and out-houses were either blown down, or much injured—but no lives were lost."

From Dubourdieus.—I am requested to apprise you of the calamitous visitation that has befallen Dr. Myers' family. It has pleased God in his inscrutable decrees to sweep from a numerous remnant of afflicted relatives, the entire family of Dr. Levi Myers. The house in which they lived was wrecked, floated away, and himself and fourteen others became the victims of the irresistible storm—one only saved, his fellow March. No better man ever lived, and I need not speak to you how amiable were the members of his family. The loss of lives at North Inlet has been distressingly awful—whole families crushed in the general ruin. The family of Mr. Solomon Cohen, are, thank God, spared, altho' his house was levelled to the ground. They are indebted to the exertions of Lieut. Levy, who fortunately was there on a visit, for the preservation of their lives.—*Charleston Cour.*

A writer in the Massachusettes Spy, published at Worcester, Mass. treating of the election of a representative to the Eighteenth Congress, for that district, which Mr. Russell now represents, makes the following statement:

"It is well understood that a new candidate is to be selected for this important and responsible station. The sentiment is certainly very *general* if not *universal*, among both political parties which have hitherto existed, that Mr. Russell is no longer worthy of the public confidence. The causes of this sentiment have too recently transpired, and are too familiarly known, to require explanation."

All the particulars of the late insurrection in this state, are given in the London papers.

A new musical farce, called *Gretna Green*, was performed for the first time at the English Opera House, 1st September. It is said to be from the pen of Mr. Beazeley, and was very favorably received.

A tornado, accompanied with the most terrific thunder and lightning, was experienced at Scarborough, (Eng.) on the 29th August. A Mrs. Mallory, of that place, was so much alarmed, that she died of fright.—*Charleston Cour.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1822.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Delegates who had previously been elected in the different Captains' companies of this conty, took place in Salisbury, on Thursday last. The number of delegates that attended was much larger than we had expected, and we know that they were among the most respectable citizens of our county. The meeting was conducted with the utmost dignity and order; and the members evinced the greatest unanimity and zeal in the great and righteous cause of the West, for the furtherance of which they were assembled.

After the meeting was organized, Gen. Pearson addressed the members, in explanation of the object of their assembling. He said, that amending the constitution was an important work,—that it should be commenced and proceeded in with great deliberation and caution;—but it was a work *absolutely* necessary, unless we wish to see a mockery made of our representative government. In forming the Legislature, (said he) to make laws for us, it now takes *eight* men in the West to balance *one* in the East; but in paying taxes, and bearing the burdens of war, &c. every man in the West will weigh down his fellow of the East. The Constitution (continued he) *must* ultimately be amended: it might take two, three, or a dozen years to effect it; but, even if it should take *fifty* years, for himself he was willing to labor in the cause his lifetime. That as it is natural for the father to plant orchards for the benefit of his children, equally so is it for us to engraft into the charter of our political rights such amendments as will perpetuate the liberties our fathers fought for, to our children's children.

Gen. Pearson made many other remarks, which we did not hear sufficiently distinct to note down.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. *Fisher* addressed the meeting at some length; we only noted a few of his most prominent ideas at the time.

He said it was a wrong idea, generally entertained, that the Congress held at Halifax, in 1776, met expressly for the purpose of forming a Constitution; but, on the contrary, that it assembled for the purpose of considering the distracted state of the country, and devising ways and means to prosecute with effect the war against the British, the common enemy;—that out of three quires of paper, which contained the journal of that Congress, only *three sheets* were occupied with the proceedings relative to forming the Constitution; that the time, as thus appears was devoted to this object, was altogether insufficient for deliberating on the formation of so important and lasting a work—a work that was vitally to affect unborn generations.

Mr. Fisher pointed out a number of defects in the Constitution. One which he mentioned was, that the Legislature meets too often. The objection (he said) to its meeting so often was not only the great expense attending it, but it was inexpedient. Laws are made one year, and repealed the next; and so continual is the fluctuation of them, that the people at large are left entirely in the dark,—and even the judges and lawyers themselves are often puzzled to determine what laws are in force. As an illustration, Mr. Fisher mentioned, among many others, one instance, which occurred not many years since: A law was passed altering the time of holding the Superior Court in a certain county; the law was published, among others,—but, as is often the case, it was four or five months getting out among the people,—the judge, in the mean time, went on his circnit, and held court according to the old regulation, but in direct violation (though innocently) of the provisions of the new statute in such case made and provided. The judge, as might have been expected, was much chagrined at the mistake. At the next circuit, however, he was determined to proceed *according to law.* So, when the time arrived, he takes the law in hand, and proceeds on his circuit, and held court according to the *new* "dispensation:" but, behold! he learnt, when too late, that the Legislature had met, in the interim, and re-altered the time of holding court back to the old standard. Upon this the judge gave up the chase, declaring that he could not keep pace with the operation of laws whose existence was so ephemeral.

Many other pertinent remarks were made by Mr. Fisher, and other Delegates, which neither time nor room will allow us to notice in this week's paper.

The temperate, firm and dignified proceedings of this meeting, must have a most salutary effect on the minds of all who before doubted either the lawfulness or expediency of calling a Convention.

Proceedings of the Delegates of the people of Rowan County, on the subject of a Convention.

On Thursday, the 24th inst. the Delegates from the several Captains' districts in the County, convened at the Court-House in Salisbury, for the purpose of taking under their consideration such measures as might be thought necessary for the speedy calling of a Convention of the free people of North-Carolina, to amend the present Constitution of the State.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from their respective districts, to wit:

In the First Regiment.

Capt. Wood's Company—Charles Fisher, S. L. Ferrand. *Swink's*—H. C. Kern, P. H. Swink.* *Lyerly's*—J. Lyerly, Isaac Linster. *Haireson's*—Wm. B. Wood, John Young. *Chunn's*, ———. *Jeter's*—Nicholas Filhauer, Jno. Andrews. *Coleman's*—Wm. H. Kerr, Hu. Braly*. *Litaker's*—Noah Partee, Richard Harris. *Barger's*—Adam Casper, Adam Roseman. *Miller's*—John Linn, George Miller. *Lentz's*—Ja. Miller, Jno. Lentz. *Brinkle's*—J. Walton, W. Harris. *Johnston's*—Judge Locke,† John Scott.†

In the Second Regiment.

Capt. Miller's company—George Smith, John March. *Harris's*—Absalom Cameron, George Harris. *Frank's*—Ransom Harris, Spen. Clark. *Walk's*, ———. *Sulivan's*, ———. *Owens's*, ———. *Canada's*—Daniel Cox, Woodson Daniel. *Hendrick's*—S. Hamilton, J. Darner. *Willis's*—John P. Hodgens, William Moore.*

In the Third Regiment.

Capt. W. B. Wilson's—Jesse A. Pearson, J. H. Freeling. *Cavender's*—Jacob March, ———.* *Snider's*—Samuel Jones, Nathan Chaffiin. *Lowry's*—G. Lowry, —— Frisbee. *W. C. Brown's*—John Clement, A. R. Jones. *Glascock's*—James Glascock, ———.* *Ellis's*—E. D. Austin, Geo. Coker. *Hendricks's*, ———.* *W. Brown's*—Daniel M'Guire, ———.*

In the Fourth Regiment.

Capt. Wise's company—Ransom Williams, J. Charles. *Craver's*—Daniel Waggoner, George Long. *Barncastle's*—Andrew Craver, Henry Monroe. *Arrell's*—Jacob Worthington, Daniel Arrell. *Ferrington's*, ———.* *Jas. Brown's*—Thomas Cooper, ———.* *Cobble's*—Benjamin Sherwood, Andrew Swicegood.

The Delegation proceeded to appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jesse A. Pearson, Charles Fisher, Stephen L. Ferrand, Nathan Chaffiin, John H. Freeling, Benj'n. Sherwood, and Geo. Smith, to report the heads of such subjects as it was deemed most important to take into consideration at this meeting.

The Delegation then proceeded to the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, whereupon *Nathan Chaffin*, Esq. was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Col. J. H. Freeling, Secretary.

The Committee reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Delegation appoint a committee of nine delegates, to be called *the committee of Correspondence*, whose duty it shall be forthwith to open a correspondence with all the other counties in favor of calling a Convention; and to endeavor to arrange with them such measures as they may deem best calculated to accomplish the great object for which we are contending.

2. *Resolved*, That each delegate open in his respective district subscription papers, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses that may be incurred in carrying on the necessary correspondence, in collecting and diffusing information among the people, and in general to defray whatever expense may be incurred in the progress of the just cause in which we are engaged: *Further*, that the sum so raised be paid over to the committee of correspondence, to be by them accounted for at the next meeting of the delegation.

3. *Resolved*, That the Delegation recommend to the Members elect from this County to the next General Assembly, to endeavor to concert with the members from other counties, favorable to a Convention, some plan, and to agree upon measures for the speedy calling of a Convention of the free people of North-Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Correspondence shall prepare, by the next meeting of the Delegation, a plain, and candid *expose* of the grievances under which the people labour, in consequence of the unequal, unjust, and oppressive operations of the present Constitution.

5. *Resolved*, That it is proper and necessary that this Delegation should have

Those Delegates marked thus * were absent on account of sickness, or some other uncontrolable causes.

† Both sick, and unable to attend.

another meeting of the members, on the 9th day of January next; at which time the Committee of Correspondence will report the progress they have made in the discharge of the important trust reposed in them.

6. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be made known by each delegate to his constituents, and that they also be published in the Western Carolinian newspaper.

Which were unanimously adopted.

The Delegation appointed a committee of correspondence, agreeably to the first resolution, consisting of Charles Fisher, Judge Locke, Stephen L. Ferrand, George Smith, Ransom Harris, Jesse A. Pearson, Nathan Chaffin, Thomas Hampton, and Absalom Williams.

Resolved, by the Delegation, that the Corresponding Committee do invite those Delegates who were not present at this meeting, to attend at the next meeting of the delegation, in whatever way they may deem most proper; and further, to invite those Companies that were not represented, to meet and recommend some persons to represent them in the next meeting of the delegation.

Resolved, by the Delegation, that a copy of the proceedings of the present meeting be printed, and sent to each member.

The Delegation adjourned to the 9th day of January next.

JOHN H. FREELING, *Sec'ry.*

UNNATURAL MURDER.

On Monday, the 21st inst. a coroner's inquest was held on the body of a newborn infant, in the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county. The verdict of the jury was, that the child came to its death by the hands of its mother, Elizabeth Owens.

The particulars of this unnatural infanticide, as they have been related to us, are as follows: Elizabeth Owens was a widow woman, and a member of the Church. It having been reported that she was in a delicate way, the Church selected a committee to go to her, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports. When they arrived at her house, she unequivocally denied what was laid to her charge; but from appearances, &c. the presumption was strong that she had actually given birth to a child. This presumption was confirmed a few days afterwards, by the discovery of the child's body, buried in a small hole scratched in the earth. Its skull was found to have been broken. The woman has since confessed that she made away with the child, with the hope of averting the shame which must inevitably have attached to her on the discovery of her illegitimate offspring.

The coroner who held the inquest, Col. M'Guire, deeming it unsafe to commit her to jail in her present delicate health, has admitted her to bail, a few weeks, until she recovers,—when she will be committed to take her trial at our next Superior Court.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Our readers will find, below, a representation of the political grievances of the West, from the Grand Jury of *Randolph* county. We should gladly have published it last week, but it did not come to hand in time.

This is now the sixth county that has made a similar representation; and we feel a confidence in saying, that almost every county in the West will, as soon as the people can have an interchange of sentiments, come out with equally as general and decided an expression of their political views as the six already referred to.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
RANDOLPH COUNTY. }

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.

The Jurors for the state and county aforesaid, impressed with the belief, that although in the discharge of their duties as Grand Jurors they are only required to present such matters and things as, agreeably to the laws and statutes of this country, come properly under the cognizance of this honorable court, except it be not incompatible with the duty they owe themselves and the citizens of their county, to make a presentment of such grievances and impositions as they labour under; and to point out to them the only method to which it appears they can resort for redress. Under a government predicated on republican principles, all men are considered entitled to equal rights and privileges, agreeably to their standing in society,—over which it is their duty to watch with vigilance, and not suffer them to be infringed upon by their fellow citizens. And when circumstances occur having a tendency to destroy those privileges, it is the duty of the people to resort to such mode of redress as the wise institutions of their country intended they should exercise.

It is a notorious fact, that since the adoption of the constitution of this state, the increase of population in the Western counties has so far exceeded that in the Eastern, as to produce an entire change in our political institutions, by putting it in the power of the minority to rule the majority, in pointed contradiction to the views and intentions of those worthy Patriots who formed our Constitution,—whose object evidently was to secure to posterity equal and unalienable rights. It is well known that repeated applications have been made to the Legislature to submit this subject to the decision of the people, who possess the sole power and control over that instrument, and can alter or amend it as circumstances may, from time to time, require: but all these applications have proved ineffectual. Our Eastern brethren at present possess the power, and show a disposition to retain it as long as possible. We have only asked, in a respectful manner, to be permitted to enjoy equal privileges with themselves; they reply, "We have long governed you with moderation, and we know no reason you have to complain." Our reasonable expectations have been disappointed: and this Grand Jury deem it unnecessary to make further application to the Legislature on the subject,—believing, as they do, that those who possess power frequently forget right.

This Grand Jury, impressed with a belief that it is a duty they owe to themselves, their families, and their country, to act with firmness and perseverance until this desirable object can be obtained,—do therefore recommend to the citizens of their county, to elect one delegate from each Captain's district, which delegates shall meet at the court house in Ashboro', on the *6th day of November next*, to deliberate on this question, and adopt such measures as they may conceive advisable to obtain the sense of the freemen of this State on the propriety of calling a *Convention*.

This Grand Jury do further recommend to the Captains of each Militia district in this County, to advertise and hold an election at their respective muster grounds, on the last Saturday in October, 1822, for the purpose of electing delegates; and that all freemen of the age of *twenty one* years, and no others, be permitted to vote thereat.

Resolved, unanimously, by this Grand Jury, that a copy of this presentment be forwarded to the Editors of the *Western Carolinian*, for publication.

ALEXANDER GRAY, *foreman*.

Joshua Croven,	Abner Ward,
John W. Harris,	Ephm. Worthington,
John Wilson,	Peter Rich,
John Croven,	Nathan York,
Alexander Smith,	William Hogan,
George Lineberry,	Aaron Hill,
Soloman Frazer,	Joseph Winslow,
Davis Hicks,	Ezra Hindshaw.
Nathaniel King,	

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES.

Cotton, 13 to 14 50; flour, 7; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 35 to 40; peach brandy, 60 to 65; apple brandy, 42 to 47; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 13 cents;—molasses, 35 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax seed, 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Oct. 7.

Cotton—The market is entirely stagnant, and the late news per the Corsair, will tend to depress prices. About 250 bales of new Up. Cotton have come in; it may be quoted at 12 a $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 cents; Sea Islands 18 a 23. These prices are nominal. *Flour* remains at $\$7\frac{1}{2}$. *Corn* has become scarce: 93 cents to 1 dollar have been obtained for Flint. *Coffee* is in no demand. Havana green 29 a 30; St. Domingo 26. *Sugars*, no alteration; St. Croix \$11: Muscovadoes 9 a 10; Brown $8\frac{1}{2}$; Whites 13 a 14. *Molasses*, Havana. sweet 30 a 32 cents.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.; Georgia do. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Frauds in packing Cotton.

Every friend to the reputation of North-Carolina, must regret that there should be occasion for the publication of the following article. If the charge be true, (and we cannot think it is wantonly made) then indeed does it behove our citizens to unite in detecting such shameful frauds; a regard for the honor of the state, no less than a desire to arrest an evil productive of injury to the unsuspecting purchaser, require that effectual measures be adopted by the legislature, whereby the clamours (whether just or unjust) of the northern merchants, may, in this respect, be finally silenced. It is at least *insinuated* by the writer of the complaint which follows, that our citizens connive at the commission of these frauds, when he says, "there was an intimation that a law for the inspection of this staple would be passed in North-Carolina; but it appears to have been an intimation." An imputation of this kind, is as unjust as it is illiberal; collectively, the people of North-Carolina view the wretch who would commit such frauds, with disgust, and if a law for the inspection of cotton has not been enacted, it is because the legislature did not deem the evil of such frequent recurrence as to require their interference.—*Car. Centinel.*

To the Editor of the New-York American.

SIR: Knowing the interest you take in the commercial prosperity, not only of this city and state, but of the United States at large, and that your paper is open to such hints as may tend to promote that prosperity, I take this opportunity to make a few remarks on the increase of an evil, which, if not checked, will prove detrimental to, if not destructive of our trade in one of the chief staples of our country. I allude to the frauds practised in the packing of cotton, particularly in the state of North-Carolina. In former years we have had complaints from abroad and many in the newspapers of that state, of extensive frauds by the introduction of large stones into the bales; but in no former year has there been such fraudulent packing of cotton itself, as in the present.

Many instances have occurred in which a large mass of dirty, rotten trash, has been neatly covered over with good cotton, while the bales have been so firmly packed, and the good cotton made so completely to envelope the trash, that, in the ordinary mode of examination, the fraud could not be discovered until the bales were opened by the manufacturer. Now, whether it be from a defect in our laws, or from other cause, I know not; but the fact is, that in very few, if any instances, has the shipper been able to recover, even on undoubted certificates of the fraud. The effect will be, that purchasers will be driven from this market to others; for there are some at the south, they *can* recover in case of deception, and the North-Carolina cotton, the growth of which has been increasing for several years past, will be avoided, as it ought to be.

There was an intimation, I remember, that a law for the inspection of this staple would be passed in North-Carolina, but it appears to have been but an intimation; and the frauds practised in that state are more extensive than ever. I am induced to notice the subject at this time, as several cases have recently come to my knowledge in which claims have been made on account of frauds of this nature, without any success; and as in most instances the answer has been, that the sellers were merely agents, I think our Chamber of Commerce should take the subject into consideration, and that no agent should do for another which he would not do for himself. Let it once be understood that the merchants of New-York will hold themselves responsible for any frauds that shall be duly certified, and the consigners will be more careful at the time of purchase, and a warranty will be required from the gin house to the loom. This is nothing more than common honesty between man and man requires.

Another inducement for noticing the subject at this time, is to give timely warning to those who may be engaged in packing the coming crop, as the scrutiny will be more severe, inasmuch as the danger of frauds and difficulty of recovery are enhanced.

A COTTON DEALER.

MEXICO.

Letters from Mexico of the 24th July, received by the editor of the Advocate, confirm the statements from the Havana relative to the defection of General Gaudaloupe Victoria from the Imperial cause in Bajio, with 10,000 men, and also the defeat of Filasola. Victoria is represented as a man of great popularity, who is much esteemed, and of a firm character. *He* refuses all honors, and declares that his only recompense or honor is the hope of seeing his country free. These liberal sentiments were the cause of his imprisonment, from which he fortunately escaped to Bajio, where soldiers, officers and generals daily desert to him.

[*Savannah Georgian.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On Friday last, the Executive Council of Virginia appointed Philip P. Barbour, now the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be the Judge of the Williamsburg and Fredericksburg Chancery District of that State, vice J. W. Green, removed to the Court of Appeals. It is not said that Mr. B. will accept this office; but we apprehend it offers too many charms, of a domestic as well as of a public nature, to be resisted.

We shall witness with regret the retirement of this gentleman from the Councils of his country, which his talents and integrity have served to adorn. In the event of his retirement, an unexpected interest will be given to the opening of the approaching Session of Congress, which will bring the Members of the House of Representatives more generally early upon the ground.

Interesting Decision.—We insert in our subsequent columns an interesting decision of Judge Clayton, which gives to the clause of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, under which the Governor acted in declaring the office of the Secretary of State vacant, a directly contrary construction to that of his Excellency.—The Editors of the Journal, to whom we are indebted for the Decision in a proof-sheet, inform us under date of Monday last, that Col. Hammond had obtained a writ of *mandamus* at Putnam Superior Court, which has been served on Whitaker. The Judge was to pronounce the decree final on Friday the 27th Sept.

Savannah Georgian.

The steam boat Superior, in a trip up Lake Erie, lost a passenger overboard, and in a succeeding trip fell in with his body, floating erect in the water, with hat, watch, &c. all in place!

MARRIED,

At [illegible], on the 2d of July, Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Janet Murdoch, after a courtship of 59 years. Their united ages, including that of their son, (an early pledge of their love and fidelity) amounting to two hundred years.

At Royton, on the 15th of the same month, William Gordin, aged 61, (who had been 35 years in the sea service, and lost both his legs at Trafalgar,) to Susannah Thompson, aged 19.

[*Eng. paper.*

We have this week to perform the painful duty of recording the death of one of the greatest and most estimable citizens of our county.—ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq. breathed his last in this town, about 8 o'clock on Monday night, the 21st inst. Long will his family mourn the loss of an indulgent and affectionate father and husband,—and long will the Town of Salisbury especially, and the state generally, regret the death of one of our most distinguished counsellors, and philanthropic and worthy citizens. As a testimony of the high estimation in which Mr. Henderson was held by his fellow-citizens, we have the satisfaction to publish the following resolutions, adopted by the Directors of the State Bank in this place:

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
Salisbury Branch. }

At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held on Wednesday the 23d of October, 1822, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Col. Thomas G. Polk, and unanimously adopted:

The Directors of this Branch Bank, deeply penetrated with the magnitude of the loss which the institution, in common with the State, has sustained in the death of their much respected President, *Archibald Henderson*, Esquire,—do hereby resolve,

1st. That they have ever entertained the highest veneration for his virtues, his talents, and his integrity.

2d. That, in testimony of the high regard they feel for his character, they will, together with the other officers of this Bank, wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

3d. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian, under the direction of the Cashier.

From the minutes.

JUNIUS SNEED, *Cashier.*

Departed this life, on the 7th inst. at her residence near Centre Church, Mrs. *Mary Brevard*, in the 65th year of her age, highly respected for her firmness and resignation in bearing the troubles and trials that are incident to mankind in this life, for her domestic virtues, and for her sincere piety.

She felt the power of sovereign grace,
To warm her heart with heavenly love;
To prompt her in her holy race,
To the bright realms prepar'd above.
Precious to her the Saviour's blood,
That pour'd salvation from the cross;
And in the rich and copious flood,
Repair'd our ruin and our loss.

[COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 9th Oct. inst. Mr. *George Parkes*, merchant, of Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, after a short illness with the prevailing fever.

At Greensborough, Guilford county, on the 24th August, *Harriet M. Paisley*, aged 14 years, daughter of the Rev. William Paisley. And on the 11th ult. *Francis M. Paisley*, aged 17 years.

In Anson county, *Reuben Medley*, Esq. in the 66th year of his age.

In Norfolk, on the 28th ult. Master Commandant *John H. Elton*, in the 37th year of his age. In his death our Navy has sustained a severe loss.

State Bank of North-Carolina,
Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1822.

THE dealers in this Bank are again reminded, that a payment of one-tenth of the principal is required upon all renewal paper; and that notes intended to be offered for discount *must* be delivered in the Bank by one o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday of each week.

In future, the weekly meetings of the Board of Directors will be held on Tuesday, at seven o'clock, P. M., until the 31st of March; and from 1st of April till the 30th September, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

4wt'28

By order. JUNIUS SNEED, *Cashier.*

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

Oct. 29, 1822.——8wt32

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of *Springs & Dinkins*, existing in Charlotte, N. C. having this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment or settlements with either of the co-partners, who are severally authorized to transact any business of the concern.

ELI SPRINGS,
ROBT. J. DINKINS.

October 22, 1822.

R. J. Dinkins and Co.

Will continue the business, in a few days, in the house lately occupied by Springs & Dinkins, and by the 20th of next month, will commence opening a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-ware and Cutlery, just arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston; which they will sell low only for cash.

R. J. D. expresses his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of the vicinity of Charlotte for their liberal custom in his fomer business; and he hopes, from his former attention and that which will be paid to the present concern, he will still continue to share their favor. He expects, by the 1st of December, to have completed the opening of a very choice selection of *Dry Goods*; and as the present firm design to sell only for cash, they calculate to sell at short profits. They will keep constantly on hand an assortment of *Iron*, which they will sell very little above the works' price. Also, an assortment of northern made *Leather*. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. J. DINKINS, & CO.

October 22, 1822.——6wt'30

Negroes to Hire.

ON Saturday, the 9th of November next, will be hired, at Mocksville, for 12 months, several likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Giles P. Mumford, dec'd. Those that are not hired, will be sold at Salisbury, on Tuesday of November Court next. Six months credit.

NATHAN CHAFFIN, *Administrator.*

October 20, 1822.——2wt26

Money Found.

THE subscriber found a sum of money, at William Neal's, on Hunting-Creek, Forks of the Yadkin. The money is supposed to belong to John Kelly,—who can receive the same, by proving it, and paying for this advertisement. Apply to WILLIAM NEAL.

Oct. 28, 1822.——3wt27

Robbery!

ON Thursday night, the 17th inst. the subscriber's house was broken open, by some villain, and about \$2500 in notes of hand, some other papers, and about \$360 in cash, stolen therefrom. The robber broke open the door of the house, opened a commode with a key which was in an unlocked drawer, and took a red morocco pocket book, the notes of hand and about \$50 bank bills, were in the pocket book, about \$300 in bank bills, were wrapped up in a piece of paper in the commode; about \$10 in silver in a bag. All the notes of hand are made payable to myself. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of them, as their payment has been stopped. All good citizens are called upon to aid in detecting the villain. The subscriber lives about 15 miles from Salisbury, near Mr. Hezikiah Cowan's store. Any person communicating information, will be rewarded for his trouble, and receive the thanks of the subscriber.

ISAAC COWAN.

Oct. 24, 1822.——3wt27

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar furnished with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present........and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian.

GENTLEMEN: Not having observed any notice taken of the unusual height of the Yadkin River, I wish, through the medium of your paper, to contradict some reports that are in circulation prejudicial to the interest of the *Bridge*,—namely, that it had been very much racked, and that part of it had actually been carried off by the late freshet of the 30th ult. So far from being injured, the *Bridge*, I think, has had a trial that ought completely to establish its credit and convenience. Hearing the above, and similar reports, from different sources during the past week, prompted me to give to the public a true statement. Admitting that the Bridge might be carried off if the water ever reached it,—by those who were present when the river was at its height, it was thought to lack, *at least*, four or five feet of touching the Bridge: and any person of discernment will readily admit, that it would take an immense body of water to raise the River four or five feet higher. Therefore it stands, at present.

A friend to the Bridge.

Oct. 21, 1822.——3wt'25

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FAME.

BY JOANNA BAILLIE.

Oh! who shall lightly say that Fame
Is nothing but an empty name!
Whilst in that word there is a charm,
The nerves to brace, the heart to warm,
As thinking of the mighty dead,
The young from slothful couch will start,
And vow with little hands outspread,
Like them, to act a noble part!

Oh! who shall lightly say that Fame
Is nothing but an empty name!
When but for those, our mighty dead,
All ages past a blank would be,
Sunk in oblivion's murky bed—
A desert bare—a shipless sea!
They are the distant objects seen—
The lofty marks of what have been.

Oh! who shall lightly say that Fame
Is nothing but an empty name!
When mem'ry of the mighty dead,
To earth-worn pilgrim's wistful eye,
The brightest rays of cheering shed,
That point to immortality!

From the Liverpool Advertiser.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Fair modest flower that shuns parade,
Whose sweets all other sweets excel,
Oft have I sought thee in the shade,
And watch'd thy slowly opening bell.

In life's fair morn, when life was young,
And sigh'd like others to be gay—
Pale flower! I placed the near my breast,
And threw the blushing rose away.

Yet 'twas not hatred that did guide
My infant choice, and move my scorn;
Methought the rose was swoln with pride,
And thou neglected and forlorn.

May pity ever thus prevail,
And softly all my soul incline,
To listen to the plaintive tale,
And make the cause of sorrow mine.

And when I see misfortune sink
'Neath cruel pride's sarcastic rail,
I'll raise its drooping head, and think
On thee, sweet lily of the vale.

Literary Extracts, &c.

THE SPANISH GENERAL MORILLO.

By the late advices from Spain, it was seen that this officer still occupied a large space in the transactions of that agitated kingdom; was extremely popular; and steering with dignity and boldness, a middle course, between the partizans of despotic power, and the friends of simple democracy. He is probably destined to still greater celebrity. His biography is therefore much sought after; and a sketch of it will be found in the following article, which originally appeared in the Rhode Island American, under "Sketches of Scenery, Manners, &c. in Spain."

The writer is describing a visit to Chiclana, on the festival of St. John, and the characters who were present:

"That pale and delicately formed young lady at the upper end of the table, is the wife of the celebrated General Morillo. She is a native of Cadiz, and highly respected for her amiable disposition and correct deportment. She is an only child, and the heiress of immense property left by her father, who died some years ago. Morillo, who was then on the point of embarking for Carraccas, accidentally saw this young lady at the house of a friend; learnt that she was very rich: and immediately, without waiting for a second interview, offered himself to her. His rank and the fame he had acquired, backed by the earnest recommendation of the mother, induced the young lady to accept the proffered hand, although tendered in so novel a manner, and so well calculated to excite suspicion as to the purity of the motive. They accordingly became mutually engaged. Morillo immediately embarked for America; whence, after the expiration of some time, he remitted a power of attorney to a friend, authorizing him to espouse the lady in his behalf; and he was accordingly married to her by *proxy*, a practice very common in Spain, when the lover being absent from his betrothed, and not being satisfied with the plighted engagement, wishes to make "assurance doubly sure;" the marriage under such circumstances only requires to be ratified by him to render it valid in a sacramental point of view, the legal contract being already completely binding. As her husband is not here, and you may have some curiosity to learn who and what this celebrated warrior is, I will relate some particulars, touching his person, character and life.

"Morillo is a stout built, awkward, hard featured, vulgar looking man, somewhat above the middle size, and about fifty years of age. His face, a true index of his character, is expressive of the savage nature of his disposition—of his obstinacy and overbearing—unconciliating temper. His manners are rude and ungraceful, befitting his birth and education, which were the lowest and most ordinary—he hardly possessing the common rudiments of reading and writing. When a young man, he served as a common soldier of marines on board a ship of war, and I have been assured, by those who were officers on board the same ship, that he was in the habit of performing for them the most menial services. But see, here is the celebrated dragontree, so famous for its longevity. There is one of these trees in the garden of the Franciscan convent at Cadiz, which popular tradition says was planted by the Phœnicians when they possessed that city more than two thousand five hundred years ago, and which is known, from the historical records of the place, to be many hundred years old. It is continually sending out new shoots from the root, and is every year tapped, in order to obtain the sap, which from its red color is called dragon's blood, and is used in medicine. An English traveller, Townsend, I think, mentions this tree in his work on Spain. But to proceed in my narrative.

"The commencement of the late invasion of Spain by the French found Morrillo a sergeant of marines, and by some accident he afterwards became porter or door keeper to the Central Junta, when they were stationed at Seville. In consequence of this, he was sent, for some purpose or other, probably with despatches, into the province of Gallicia, at the time of the irruption of the French into that quarter, where, meeting with a considerable body of the peasantry, who had assembled for the purpose of opposing their progress, and who were entirely destitute of a leader, or of any person who was acquainted with military matters, he was instantly appointed, by acclamation, their Colonel, and having signalized himself in some subsequent skirmishes and predatory attacks, his rank was confirmed by the supreme government,—and behold, the coarse, the illiterate, but the bold and intrepid Morillo, at once transformed into a colonel of the line! He rose in reputation rapidly, became one of the most celebrated guerilla chiefs in Spain, and was of infinite service to Lord Wellington, with whom he was a great favorite, in cutting off the supplies and commonications of Massena, during the memorable campaigns in Portugal. His promotion followed with equal rapidity, and the close of the struggle found him a Camp Marshal. On the return of the King, he was appointed to the command of the expedition destined against Carraccas, over which province he was named Captain General. He there signalized himself by his cruelty und harsh policy, and is universally detested by the natives, and very generally by the Europeans. In consequence of the capture of Carthagena, and of the victory of la Puerta, in which he was most desperately wounded, having had a lance thrust entirely through his body, he was created by the king Marquis of la Puerta and Count of Carthagena, and is now one of the first men in the kingdom. An instance of an elevation more sudden, or a career more brilliant, is rarely to be met with, and such are only expected in times of revolution and danger."

INDIA.

Mr. Ward, in his View of the Hindoos, has a chapter on the "Worship of Rivers," particularly of the Ganges.

Of the extravagant qualities so perniciously ascribed by these deluded multitudes to this river, Mr. W. in the chapter first quoted, gives the following details:

"The Sacred Books declare, that the sight, the name, or the touch of the Ganges, takes away all sin, however heinous—that thinking of the Ganges, when at a distance is sufficient to remove the taint of sin—but that bathing in the Ganges has blessings in it, which no imagination can conceive. In one of these books it is said—"He who thinks upon Ganga, though he may be 800 miles distant from the river at the time, is delivered from all sin, and is entitled to Heaven. At the hour of death, if a person think on Ganga, he will obtain a place in the Heaven of Siva. If a person, according to the regulations of the Shaster, be going to bathe in Ganga, and die on the road, he shall obtain the same benefits as though he had actually bathed. There are three million five hundred thousand holy places belonging to Ganga; the person who looks at Ganga, or bathes in this river, will obtain all the fruit which arises from visiting all these three million five hundred thousand holy places. By bathing in Ganga, accompanied with prayer, a person will remove, at once, the sins of thousands of births."

"So much is this river reverenced among the Hindoos, that many Brahmins will not look upon nor throw saliva into it, nor wash themselve, nor their clothes in its waters. In one of their books, among many other forms of praise to be offered to Ganga, is the following: "O Goddess! the owl, that lodges in the hollow of a tree on thy banks, is exalted beyond measure; while the Emperor, whose palace is far from thee, though he may possess a million of stately elephants, and may have the wives of millions of conquered enemies to serve him, is nothing."—Some persons undertake a journey of five or six months to bathe in the Ganges, to perform that rite for the deceased relations, and to carry back its waters for religious and medicinal uses.

DUELLING.

There is scarcely any subject on which more discordant opinions are entertained than on that of duelling; and, whilst one party condemns it as a flagrant violation of all the laws both of God and man, others are contented to represent it as a necessary evil. Without, however, discussing at present the expediency of the practice, it appears that if any appeal must, in any case, be made to arms, the great object should be to place the champions on an equal footing, and prevent, as far as possible, the better cause from yielding to the more skilful combatant. In one single solitary instance has this been obtained. On the borders of Austria and Turkey, where a private pique, or private quarrel of a single individual, might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province, and perhaps even the more extended horrors of a national war, whensoever any serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, recourse is had to terminate it to what is called "the custom of the frontier." A spacious plain or field is selected, whither, on an appointed day, judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not restricted in the choice or number of their arms, or in their method of fighting, but each is at liberty to employ whatsoever he conceives is most advantageous to himself, and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety, and destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that this method of deciding a quarrel on the frontiers was resorted to, the circumstances were sufficiently curious, and the recital of them may serve to illustrate what is mentioned above.

The phlegmatic German, armed with the most desperate weapon in the world—a rifled pistol mounted on a carbine stock, placed himself in the middle of the field; and, conscious that he would infallibly destroy his enemy if he could once get him within shot, began coolly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol one side and a pistol on the other, and two more in his holsters, and two more in his breast, and a carbine at his back, and a sabre by his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magazine, and, gallopping round his adversary, kept incessantly firing at him. The German, conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a marksman with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk, at length perceiving a sort of little explosion, as if his antagonist's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and almost immediately was shot dead. The wily German had put some gunpowder in his pipe, the light of which his enemy mistook, as the other had foreseen would be the case, for a flash in the pan; and, no longer fearing the superior skill and superior arms of his adversary, fell a victim to them both when seconded by artifice.

Effects of Temperance in prolonging Life.—Lewis Conavo, a Venetian Noble, who died at Padau in 1698, had brought his body into such a state of decay, in his 36th year, by intemperance and excess, that his physicians assured him he must very soon die unless he altered his mode of living. Conavo had resolution enough to set about this important change—he confined himself to a certain quantity of food exactly weighed to him daily—kept himself from all excess of wine, from all violent passion—and, indeed, was temperate in all things. With this regimen he lived healthy, alert, and without feeling any of the infirmities of old age, till he arrived at his 100th year, in which, without any previous sickness, or pain, he fell into a kind of swoon, and presently expired. In his 70th year, being on a journey, he was overturned in his carriage, and was so dragged by the frightened horses, that he dislocated an arm and leg, and received several wounds in the head.—He recovered in a short time from all the effects of this accident without the assistance of a physician. He retained all his senses in full perfection till his death—his spirits were brisk, and his voice continued so good that at times when in the select society of his friends, he used to sing the songs he had learned in his youth. In the last years of his life, he took no more daily, than 12 oz. of chosen food, and 14 oz. of drink. By the same system of moderation, his wife also reached to extreme old age, and survived him several years. In his 95th year, he published a small Treatise, wherein he points out the means by which he had attained so great an age; and the following passage is a proof of the strength of his mind at that period. "For preserving this health in uninterrupted vigor, nothing more is necessary than temperance and regular living. This is the natural and infallible means of keeping even persons of the tenderest frame in constant health, and of continuing their lives to a hundred years or more—the means of preserving them from an immature and painful death, and at last causing man to die in calmness and serenity when his powers are exhausted."

Circulation of the Blood.—Blumenbach says that the pulse of a new born infant, while placidly sleeping, is

About,	(in a minute,)	140
Towards the end of the 1st year,		124
Towards the end of the 2d year,		110
Towards the end of the 3d and 4th years,		96
When the first teeth drop out,		86
At Puberty,		80
At Manhood,		75
At Sixty, about		60

In New-York on the 5th inst. Charles B. Gardner, one of the gang of villains whose head-quarters at Ward's Island was captured not long since, was committed to prison. In his pocket book were found several curious memorandums or business entries, to the following effect:

"New-York, Aug.
"Rec'd of Old Man, 300 *queers*.
"6th, *Shoved* ——— 5
"8, *Shoved* ——— 10."

The explanation of this ingenious *slang* is as follows: *Queer*, among the honorable fraternity of thieves, means, counterfeit money—the same as *cogniac*—300 *queers* or cogniac is therefore translated 300 dollars—to *shove* is to *get off* a bad bill without detection—of course Gardner has *shoved* or got rid of 15 of the 300 *queers* received from the *Old Man*, or dealer in the article.—*Sav. Georgian.*

A Sailor's description of Hunting.

Going to see my father the other day, he ax'd me to take a voyage a hunting with him. So when the swabber had rigged the horses they brought me one to stow myself on board of—one that they told me was in such right trim, she would go as fast on any tack as a fulkstone cutter. So I got aloft, and clapt myself athwart ship and made as much way as any on 'em; and to the windward of a gravel pit was spied a hare at anchor; so weighed and bore away, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse came plump ashore upon a rock—the back-stay broke—she pitched me over the fore-castle, came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder; and hang me if ever I sail on land privateering again.

A Dublin paper gives an account of a gentleman who walked in his sleep, having fallen out of his window, and *killed himself* before he *awoke!*

From the Columbia Telescope.

The following interesting article on the culture of Cotton in Italy, which in character is nearly the same climate with our own, and also on the rotation of crops, a plan of culture which we might adopt with great success, is taken from *Bigby's Translation of Chateauvieux's Travels*. We wish some planter would try the rotation of crops, hereafter mentioned.

The plain of Serento is almost the only part of the kingdom of Naples, in which can be seen the effects of an active and well-directed industry. It is also in this beautiful country that the villagers have successfully introduced the culture of cotton; a culture which the usages of society have rendered so necessary. It has been, before, adopted at Naples; but, until within a few years, it was sown only on small spots, for a local and limited consumption. The continental system having raised the value of this plant, a large space was allotted to its cultivation; and the farmers, in this country, profitting by the natural advantages of their climate, furnished, in the year 1812, near *sixty thousand bales of cotton* to the manufacturers of Europe.

I learned the method of cultivating the cotton, on a large scale, adopted by the metayers of Piave de Serento, and the way in which it has been introduced in their regular course of husbandry.

The land is turned over by the *spade* in the month of March, and the seeds are sown in lines, at *three feet* distant; the plants, in the lines, are *two feet* asunder. The earth is so rich as to require no manure, but only to be constantly kept clean; women are, therefore, employed during the whole season, in weeding the fields of cotton. As soon as the flowering is over, and the well-formed capsules require only the sun to ripen them, the *ends of the branches are nipped off*, thus determining all the sap to the fruit.

The harvest lasts a long while, and consists in collecting the capsules as they ripen. It is then only requisite to clean the cotton, by separating it from the seeds. This operation is long and tedious. They were endeavoring to make machines to simplify the process; but I have not learned whether they have succeeded.

The succession of crops which I am going to describe, is the result. It merits attention, because it is, probably, the best arranged and the most productive of any in the world.

None of the crops, which, in the old system of the country, were immediately necessary for rhe farmer's subsistence, could be dispensed with. They, therefore, continued to begin with the culture of maize, (corn) for which the land is manured. Wheat follows it; beans are then immediately sown after harvest. This crop being intended to feed cattle during the winter, is taken up sufficiently early to admit of the land being prepared to receive the cotton seeds by the end of March; after this is harvested, *wheat* is again sown the *same autumn*, to which succeeds the purple clover. Melons are grown after the clover, and legumes planted as soon as the melon crop is taken off, occupy the ground until spring, and finish the course. It is as follows:

1st year	Maize—manured.
2d do	Wheat followed by beans.
3d do	Cotton.
4th do	Wheat, followed by wild clover.
5th do	Melons, followed by legumes.

Five years—eight crops.

This course thus furnishes eight crops in five years, two of which are corn, three are leguminous, one is commercial, and two are for the support of animals. It is impossible to arrange these different crops in a better way. The nature of their growth, and the different culture they require, alternately rest and prepare the soil, whose fertility is kept up by this variety, producing the utmost which can be rendered by nature to human industry.

This system appeared to me so well conducted, that I think it probable the cultivation of cotton will not cease at Naples, even after the peace, for it is there so well established, and so economically conducted, that I believe it competing with that of America. The colonial cultivation is, hitherto, so little understood and so much in its infancy, that little as the climate favors the Europeans, they have the advantage over the colonists whose system exhausts the soil by a repetition of the same crops, *without any restorative process.* I am convinced that the kingdom of Naples could easily produce, without lessening its own consumption, the greater part of the cotton wanted in Europe.